

ars have ranged themselves into three schools. According to the *Preterist* view, it refers to the triumph of Christianity over Paganism and Judaism as marked by the overthrow of Rome and Jerusalem. The *Historical* view regards it as a progressive history of the church from its institution to the end of time; thus of its predictions some are fulfilled, some now fulfilling, some yet to be fulfilled. The *Futurist* view transfers the entire book (except the first three chapters) to the period of the Second Coming of Christ, and regards it as a literal picture of events to occur at the close of the age. Whatever be the correct view, we may be sure that this inspired apocalyptic epistle was full of instruction and comfort for the persecuted churches.

3. *Contents*.—For artistic finish and unity this is surpassed by no book in the Bible. Eight verses of introduction and sixteen verses of conclusion bound the seven sevens contained in the body of the book. They have been enumerated by Dr. B. C. Taylor as follows:

- I. The Seven Churches (1: 9 to 3: 22).
- II. The Seven Seals (4 to 8: 1).
- III. The Seven Trumpets (8: 2 to 11: 19).
- IV. The Seven Mystic Figures (12-14).
- V. The Seven Bowls (15, 16).
- VI. The Sevenfold Judgment (17 to 19: 10).
- VII. The Sevenfold Triumph (19: 11 to 22: 5).

So, in Revelation, we have a final forward look to the consummation of the age, the complete triumph of the good, and the ultimate glory of Jehovah.

REVIEW.

STUDY SECTION—Rev. 22: 16-21—*Closing the Canon*.

FOURTH QUARTER.

LESSON XIII.

In the Pauline Epistles and the Revelation we have fifteen books composed by the two most prolific of the New Testament